

Bureaucracy



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Woodrow Wilson - "The Study of Administration" Believed political scientists had neglected the study of public administration and the problems involved in management. He argues that public administration should be carried out in accordance with scientific principles of management and efficiency, an argument that would recur every few decades in demands to reform and "reinvent" government. Woodrow Wilson's 2 Objects of Administrative Study¹.

To discover what government can properly and successfully do.

2. How to do these things with efficiency and at the least possible cost of money and energy. Woodrow Wilson states that Administration is:

Government in action Woodrow Wilson states that the field of Administration is: Business Woodrow Wilson believes Bureaucracy can only exist: Where the

whole service of the state is removed from the political life of the people, it's

chiefs, as well as it's rank and file. James Q. Wilson: "From Bureaucracy:

What Government Agencies Do and Why They Do It" The Government will

never operate like a business, nor should we expect it to. Government

bureaucracies operate in a political marketplace, rather than an economic

one. Government bureaucracies internal structures and decision making

procedures are defined by legislation, regulation, and executive orders,

whereas similar decisions in a private business are made by executive

officers and management within the organizations. James Q. Wilson's 3 Key

Restraints of Bureaucracies¹. Cannot lawfully retain and devote to the

private benefit of their members the earnings of the organization.

2. Cannot allocate the factors of production in accordance with preferences of the organization's administrators.

3. Must serve goals not of the organization's own choosing. James Q. Wilson states government management focuses on the: Top line (constraints) What

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do bureaucracies do with their money? (James Q. Wilson) Return all unexpended funds at the end of the fiscal year. How do bureaucracies acquire capital? (James Q. Wilson) Persuading Legislation Who tells bureaucracies how many people it can hire and by what rate of pay? (James Q. Wilson) By Congress James P. Pfieffner: " Presidential Use of White House Czars" Believes that these " czar" advisers is nothing new and reflects the long-standing tension between administrative neutrality and responsiveness to presidential policy procedures. Article II Section 2 of the Constitution states: (James P. Pfieffner) " The President shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint... Officers of the United States." Stated in Franklin Roosevelt's Brownlow Committee in 1937 about Czars: (James P. Pfieffner) " These aides have no power to make decisions or issue instructions in their own right." Presidents designate Czars in order to: (James P. Pfieffner) Coordinate policy making across different departments and agencies. They lift a burden from the President. Matthew Spalding: " Examining the History and Legality of Executive Branch Czars" Believes that policy should be made by technical experts who do not have to answer to the public, or by elected representatives. He argues that the government has grown large, intrusive, and potentially uncontrollable due to a wide staff of unaccountable institutions. ON BUREAUCRACY SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE Order Now